Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—SCIENCE, LITERATURE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

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For the Saturday Evening Post.

THOUGHTS ON THE UNIVERSE.

BY CHARLES BIRD PARRETT.

What involution! what extent! what swarms
Of worlds, that laugh at earth! immensely great!
Immensely small! Can we conceive of more?
What then, the wondrous space thro' which they roll?
At come it quite negligible all human thought?
"I'm nonsense!" Reason's voice! Forbid it! Forbid!

"O Thou Supreme!" whose energy gives life
To all that lives and moves—I Thee invoke,
To aid my feeble thoughts, and teach my soul
Of Omnipotence to sing in lofty strains.
Aloft, thou' Nature's works in Nature's God!

Unsearchable art Thou! Thy praise exceeds
The highest angel's power to sing! Around
Yet, could I join with those exalted minds,
In their sublime and elevated themes—
Oh! could I feel what they do—what they glow
With them inspire—and far from being spent,
Still gain new strength, and will forever gain—
Then would my mind with rapturous delight,
Take vast surveys of God's all perfect works,
And on His glorious with new conquests dwell!

How small my hope! His love and power are proclaim,
Whom love's pure, noblest flame forever fires,
And fills with exercise and joys divine!
While they, who want the sacred energy pow'rs,
The vast designs of the Eternal Mind,
With greater clearness scan—their song must will
Thy' indifference and lukewarmness show.

But why, my soul, an angel's place desire?
Be with thy po sers content, till He that gave
Those powers, shall see proper to call thee hence.
May please to raise thee to an higher sphere.
To Him, then, dedicate each inkist power.

Whence reason? Whence that intellectual light
That day that dawns within the mind, and whence?
That glow that now transports my joyous soul?
If not from that pure Source of Light and Good,
Who gave, and will forever give, existence to us.

Who, then can cease to celebrate His praise,
Whose goodness makes us feel that He is Love?

Oh! could our thoughts arise expand, and take
The Universe in their grasp—could they
Unfold, survey, and scan the mighty Whole,
Where harmony pervades, unites and binds
Millions of worlds around—could the first mighty cause
Benign, and reason those ends to gain, be viewed—
How clearly then would the supremest truth
Shine on the conquered soul—that "God is Love."

Each star that glitters in the wide expanse
Is fixed a central sun. Could we ascend,
And view their glories bright, we shall see new
That wheel in endless circuits round and round
Each vivid central mass—could we behold
The various planets, that perform their round
In these abodes, in tower ten thousand shapes
And forms, and with as many several pow'rs
Derived from sun, and all to these belong—
The Source of Life, Perception, Light and Love!
Surrendered to dominion all appear,
Largely diffused thro' these sunnie'd world,
Even to last Creation's farthest verge.

But leaving worlds unreasonably far
From human kind—and of which various glories shine
Full on the gazing eye, through this wide world
By us called Solar; which to distant view
Seems but a point—scarcely to be seen by us,
A large, but written "least of Nature's book!"

The Sun, bright image of his parent source,
Material offspring of the Eternal Mind!
For Him who made him—how! how full his blaze!
How exact his light! how strong his vital heat!
Thou, most astonishing! thou mighty ball!
Unwasted, unblemished hath beam'd forth
His glorious vast, effulgent and benign!
And in the centre placed of this wide globes
Himself, thus all united, greater far,
Commands, by his attractive law, and keeps
In place the various planets round him wait.
How rich are the supplies of light and heat,
That from the plenous and ever flowing urn
Of Sol she rolls—not morning g eat again
With his on the West—Creation's round!
That ushers in the glad'ning light of day.
Our time her orbs seems fean—then larger seems
While on the side the sun is seen to rise—while again,
She soars beyond, and shows a fainter face.
And varying thus her rinces, shows, like the moon,
Her different phases—like the moon she wanes.

Then Terra, third in place, by us possessed,
Ever attended by one friendly moon,
Moves in annual circuit round the sun; partaken
The common bounties of its central source.

Mars, next in rank, incessant flies around,
Including earth within his wide career,
Appearing oft as earth's companion, the sun on that
While this our globe, less distant, rolls between.
Vast Jupiter, still farther off, appears,
And rolls in more amiable four exciting moons.

While Saturn to supply his fainter day,
With ample bulk, and seven attending orbs,
Far—far removed, moves round the verge
His tedious round—a path of vast extent.

While Comets, little known as yet, sometimes
Appear in their eccentric paths to visit them,
Soon lost from man's most penetrain eye,
Rove thro' unmeasurable tracts of space,
Millions of miles beyond e'en Saturn's path.

Move on bright orbs, in harmony complete,
And purposes the most benign fulfil!
Thus spread your Maker's name immensely wide,
And exalt your honors—be given him transporting truth—
Deep on each happy mind—That "God is Love!"

Philadelphia, April 1838.

NARENOR.

Some are as curious in this behalf, as those old Romans, our modern Venetian, Dutch, or French: that if two parties should be in talk, and the other ig'orable, they may not by their laws search, though equal others may be very forbear, and civil, and all good affection. In Germany, except they be noble counts, or of the race of the Imperial, no scorn to match with them. A noble man more nearly a noble woman, a baron's daughter, a knight or a knight's, a gentleman's a gentleman's; as stairs not their state, as the duke and knight. Bacon's *Anatomie of Melancholy.*

In the days of fairies and necromancers, (happy days! there is nothing like them now!) lived a peasant of the name of Narenor, who dwelt in a lonely hut in the midst of a wild forest in Transylvania. How he got there I cannot tell you; his father and mother had been dead many years, and he had not one relation had he that he knew of in the whole world. But what was worst of all, he was of an ugliness so singular that no one could look at him. No wonder that he had the forest all to himself, for no one in the village or anywhere else would ever think of voyage peering out from the tangled branches there. He was sure to dream of goblins for several nights after; yet the strange part of it was, that, ugly as he was called,) was of a very refined nature, and studied his solitude with a view to the love of the loved again. I am afraid that he did not take proper measures to overcome the repugnance which his appearance seemed to excite in others, for that his manners rather aided than softened the natural disagreeable of his person. At any rate, he had not the patience requisite for making himself agreeable, so he grew misanthropic, and wrapt himself up in a cynical coat, which was cold, self-skin, which did not at all improve his looks. But having mind, which would be love somehow or other, and which could not be satisfied with the offals of every-day life, he turned his thoughts to studies of an uncommon nature for a peasant, especially to magic and alchymy. The hut in which he lived had been before tenanted by a hermit of rather questionable piety, who, indeed, might have been Dr. Faustus himself for any thing I know. Narenor had found him at the last extremity, and had received his dying injunction to bury his books and crucibles with him; but the hermit died before Narenor had made any promise to that effect, though I am not sure whether even a promise would have overcome his restless curiosity to read the prohibited volumes. Many choice secrets he found therein; but what is most cagerly, and hitherto in vain, sought for, was some beautifying elixir that might give him a little more resemblance to the human form, and afford him some chance of meeting with a fair partner of his own species; hyslow, unhappily enough, the hermit after he had combined some very powerful ingredients, and dissolved them in a crucible, as he was anxiously waiting for the result of his experiment, a thick vapour arose from the vessel, and gradually condensing, took the form of the awful shadow of the cottage.

Narenor, while he thrilled with the fear of which the caste stood; and, after hearing all day the shouts of his pursuers, and even the rustling of the boughs, as they passed one to the other in their immediate vicinity, a vial fell in the course of the night his own solitary cottage, and Being himself, exhausted with terror, he was then bodily weariness, on his bed.

Narenor was, for some days, in a state of such complete abandonment, and confusion of mind, that he thought not of the Elixir of Beauty, and we indeed utterly unconscious whether his soul's outer raiment was the most unsightly, or the most comely, among the sons of men. At, however, he began to recover his tranquility, and he became sensible to outward forms and objects, his former love of the natural and beautiful in them re-grows, and at length, (with the observation that he right as well, in passing the large animals, he certainly had beheld a pleasing as a terrific object) he made a new application of the beautifying Elixir. But of what use, again, is the perfect form, the fair features, or the gracefulness of the form, without a corresponding mind? Narenor's had all that I was to imagine that poverty, in whatever cause, could be any thing but scorned. Oh, that I had the golden key, which should unlock all of the treasures of happiness. Wealth can render the deformity even lovely. Personal love ornaments, such as mine, it could not fail of being irresistible. From this moment Narenor asserted his manhood, and the world, from that day, could no longer say, the rose, if it rose it could be called, that seemed to consist of nothing but the bush of vegetable tubercles, subsided into a most legitimate German the negro lips, which failing to hit the centre, appeared to have a particular attraction towards the left ear, shrunk into a mouth which Phalius might have been proud to open; the dull and lustreless eyes efficacious in embellishing the whole person of the happy Narenor. He stood a model of manly grace and beauty. The first surprise, the fantastic prise and admiration was over, he determined to commence a series of adventures in search of love. Accordingly, early on the following morning he locked the door of his hut, and taking with him nothing but a few books and a little store of provision, and a change of raiment, left the cottage in quiet possession of the Elixir of Beauty. We will not say how often he looked at this taper leg, or made a mirror of the running brook, to take an exact inventory of his newly acquired perfections as he pass on to more important matters. Just as twilight had set in, he came to the gates of a city, and shrieks as of a female in distress reached his ear from the left. He ran cautiously, but rapidly, to the spot whence the sounds issued, and, concealing himself behind the brushwood, beheld a band of robbers, surrounding a coach, and the maid of dragging from it a lady richly apparelled. She resisted with all her might, but her strength, and shrieks for help, but her cries grew every moment weaker. "It were madness to attempt to rescue her by my single arm," said Narenor to himself, "the advantage of his place of ambush, and the obscurity of evening, but a few moments, and she will be carried off, changing the tone of his voice as often, and as much as he could, and running from side to side. as he found the sound of his voice to be of the most considerable band was approaching to the lady's rescue. Narenor, therefore, resolved to act on the occasion, and gave all the assistance in their power, doubling and redoubling the single voice of Narenor into a host, and rushing upon the robbers, who, also the failure might have something to do with it; but, however, they fled, and the first object that faintly seized with a pale, and fled, leaving the poor lady on the ground, who remained on the ground in a swoon. Narenor hastened to raise her. The terror which closed her eyes did not prevent her from perceiving the ugliness of Narenor at the first glance. Perhaps the disorder of her fine dark locks, and the wild and fantastic appearance of her complexion, heightened the effect of her charms. At any rate, Narenor thought so, and slowly, while holding up the head of the unhappy beauty, he drank deep draughts of love, or vanity. The lady at length recovered from the effects of her situation, and was profuse of acknowledgments to her youthful deliverer, whom her two maids, who had fled at the approach of the robbers, had by their valuable and rapturous expression of gratitude.—"They were not of the number, I hope, who ran away?" said Narenor; but, as all abundant damsels ought, they had run away, and were now returning with all speed. Around Narenor's neck, half crying, half laughing and kissing him, but of course they did not know what they were about. Some of the maids, who were very properly into a more decorous composure, and withdrew the soldiers to a respectful distance from the supporting arm of Narenor, saying—"The Countess of Ermengarde will be most happy to receive her deliverer within the walls of her own castle, until she can reward him, not according to the extent of service rendered, but according to her as far less in her poor power;"—a speech which Narenor interpreted in the most flattering manner and immediately went off in the direction of the castle, took the offered seat in the countess's superb carriage.

"Tramp, tramp, across the land they ride,
Splash, splash across—"

Break to the April buds, in a more season."

Besides, he was not in the habit of being attentively as Colebs. Lady Leonora saw and triumphed in her power. Already in anticipation she heard the sound of the marriage bells, and the shouts of the men confess himself the chief of a long line of ugly ancestors, and already exulted in the triumph he baffled malice of her friends, who began to see that her heart was not altogether unconcerned in the adventure. Lady Leonora did not regard him with indifference, and heard the first speeches of Narenor, assuring her sentiments were unequivocally by a reception of his suit, and he knelt at her feet. He and ardently pleaded his passion, the graces of his person, and the gallantry of his appearance, almost at the feet of her heart is not proof against the of a cloud hung over his origin, which it was her to remove. "Rise, my lord," said the lady, "rise within herself. "That stain, which seems to disfigure that splendid azure—that majestic brow—he cannot be noble. He must be a favourite, and not ere she had confirmed it with her lips.

"The world, and its dread sight—"

Where could the modern philosopher can scorn,' one to her remembrance. Again she sighed, but it was a sigh unaccompanied by any regret, for Narenor interrupted this confession as any thing a gold chain worth a hundred crowns was hanging Leonora! May I—dare I happen——' One little sound!" At length Lady Leonora's voice found its way to the ears of Narenor, and she had the gratification of hearing her sentiments more unequivocally by a declaration of his suit. Could it be possible? I did not think it was in the power of Narenor's face to assume a lovely evening, when he was fortunate enough to meet with the Countess alone, in the bower of her most myrtle bushes on her hair, in pensive meditation, and occasionally touching with the point of her slipper the pebbles that lay at her feet. He ventured to interpret in his favor the soft abstraction in which he had found her—a sigh, and a tear, that rose to the eye, and fell silent. He grew more eloquent, when just as he thought that he had succeeded in his suit, he met with the confession of a mutual passion, her words found their way in accents of scorn and indignation, from the neighbouring tree, whose branches had extend through centuries; and whose root had been the growth of ages. "Ha! ha! ha! ha! Not that I doubt, (continued the fair speaker in soft tones) of your being able to make love, but that you have the impudence (with increasing rage) to have been

Silk Intelligence.

SPECIMEN OF SILK.

We have received a skein of silk reeled, from cocoons grown by Mr. Shoemaker of Kingston, N. J., by a lady of that region, who has had no other instruction than what she has obtained from our publications. It is a beautiful article, superior to the ordinary Skeiners of Europe or India, and, in the hands of a skilful manufacturer, would make first-rate sewing silk, or the finest fabrics and tissues of the loom. Specimens like this not only prove the adaptation of our soil and climate to the production of silk, but the adequacy of American ingenuity to carry it through every modification of manufacture of which it is susceptible; for all of this preliminary reeling is considered the most difficult. It is already in the hands of the ladies of the country to encouraging to see the ladies of the country engaging in this interesting and profitable department of industry, for upon female industry and perseverance we depend, in a great degree, for the consummation of our hopes in relation to the silk culture.—*Silk Cult.*

A GOOD PROJECT.

An association of gentlemen in Monmouth county, N. J., have entered a premium of $100 to the individual, in the county, who shall produce the greatest number of pounds of cocoons from the sixteenth of an ounce of seed. The worm to be fed from the foliage of trees of the growth of the coming season, with the branches cut off even with the ground. The competitor to make one or more crops, as he chooses. The object is not only to ascertain the greatest quantity of silk which can be made from an acre the first year; but to excite a spirit of competition among silk growers, which cannot fail of producing the happiest results to their own interests and the community. We should be pleased to see this laudable example followed by the citizens of every county in the country; for we can conceive no better project to quet the fears and remove the prejudices of the uninformed and unbelieving.

The only difficulty in the way of making a fair experiment in every county and district like that now offered, is the want of funds, and this may be removed in the same manner we presume, it has been in Monmouth county, by subscription or contribution. Let the silk growers within given limits make up a purse by an equal capitation tax, and appropriate it to the successful competitor of their own vicinity, and it would awaken a spirit of rivalry, and stimulate exertion to a degree that would give a full indemnity against loss to the whole interest at the same time the winner of the premium would receive a liberal bounty, besides the proud reflection of coming off victorious in a sacred, but honorable species of competition.

Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

(THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 24.

ASHES.
Pots ..... 4 00 @ 0 00
Pearls ..... 4 75 @ 0 00
BEESWAX.
Yellow ..... 25 @ 26
BREADSTUFFS.
Flour, Sup. ..... 5 00 @ 0 00
Fine ..... 4 75 @ 0 00
Rye ..... 3 25 @ 0 00
Meal, Corn ..... 3 00 @ 0 00
Rye ..... 3 50 @ 0 00
CANDLES.
Sperm ..... 28 @ 30
Patent Sperm ..... 30 @ 32
Tallow ..... 10 @ 11
COFFEE.
Havana ..... 9½ @ 11
Rio ..... 9½ @ 11
Java ..... 12 @ 14
COTTON.
Sea Island, Am. ..... 0 @ 0
No. ..... 0 @ 0
New Orleans ..... 0 @ 0
Upland ..... 0 @ 0
Bowed ..... 0 @ 0
Dull ..... 0 @ 0
Mid. Fair ..... 0 @ 0
Fair ..... 0 @ 0
Fine ..... 0 @ 0
Extra fine ..... 0 @ 0
Fine Orleans ..... 0 @ 0
Fine Fair ..... 0 @ 0
Fine ..... 0 @ 0
Extra fine

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ONEY.

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neighborhood, a plan, it seems, has been
d, by which a certain sale and profitable
ment of capital may be made, and profita-
loyment given to working members.
ral farms, and especially of land,
ably adapted to growing the Mulberry,
as other departments of agriculture,
ment of capital and labor, which
their rapid increase in value. A liberal
r can be obtained, and it is believed no
ply can intervene to prevent a successful
ulation of property in the hands of the
ers, who have been induced to
extremely favorable terms have been obtain-
payments of the land, but a small pro-
of cash will be required at the outset.
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means, taking one share or fifty.
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other column.
C. Atkinson, at the office of the Saturday
ing Post, in Carter's Alley, is authorised,
the present, to receive names.

Pioneers who neglect to call for their pe-
within eight months, forfeit them.

LARGE DIAMOND.

It is stated in some of the foreign papers, that
ong the presents to be made by the Emperor and Em-
of Austria the large diamond, known un-
name of "The Duke of Tuscany," was
ased by the public subscription of the
ful and thirty nine and a half carats, is of
shape, in color slightly yellow, and is
d 8,037,135 francs, about $565,617.

The new general Banking law passed recent-
the Legislature of this State promises to
e much doubt and suspicion by many, and
ed in its provisions that we have thought
ary to publish the text of the whole
ment. If it works well and proves success-
it is calculated to effect a complete revolu-
in Banking in the United States. It is there-
important.

It is said that many hearty capitalists intend to
ake advantage of the liberality of the new
s banking with heavy capital. Among
named are Prime, Ward & King of New
and Amasa Stone, merchant vessels, arose from
the practice of sailors carrying Spanish knives,
while engaged in the business of the ship,
ment was come to, that no seamen
should be employed, who did not sign articles
prohibiting the bringing knives or daggers on
board under any pretence whatever.

From the New Orleans Courier, April 14.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT.

A disgraceful riot took place yesterday, be-
tween a detachment of twelve or fifteen dra-
goons, and about four hundred of our orderly
populace. The dispute originated from a fist
fight between a dragoon and a citizen, which was
encouraged in pummelling each other by seve-
ral supernumerary white men. The fight of the
goons passing by and perceiving the fight—in
stead of arresting the combatants, as orderly Dr.
goons is a most unmercifull manner by his
more young and inexperienced associates—separate
from the fight, and commenced cutting with the
flat of their sabres, and unprovoked to right
ing of the danger of their companions, immedi-
diately separated to their sword, and attacked
the unarmed crowd. The mystery is now revea-
ling the originated the origin of the fracas.
but they would not be listened to—the greater
part of the dragoons were drunken—and seemed
were the rioters.
Capt. Andry, failing in his efforts to restore
peace, ordered his trumpeter to sound a retreat.
On the sounding of the last call of which the
provocation had been given, the dragoons were
ordered to dismount, and endeavored to rally
four of them were severely wounded. Not-
withstanding the cowardly conduct of the dra-
goons, the general behavior of the dragoons again rode
up to the paling behind which the rioters had
taken refuge, and charged, and rallied them to de-
sist, but in vain; and on their retreat they were
pelted with a shower of missiles, wounding
both men and horses.
The first gentlemanlically distinguished him-
self. Calling for his hat, in token of respect, he
approached the rioters, and endeavored to explain
the circumstances, which had occasioned the
mob, and on turning his horse to regain his
position, he received a blow on his head from a
brickbat, which nearly unhorsed him.
Colonel Davezac, who was also part of se-
veral of the dragoons, Capt. Andry had formed
the resolute battle array about thirty paces
distant from the mob, and immediately fronting
them. Fortunately, however, all efforts to bring
the rioters unawaring, and unwilling to shed
blood, notwithstanding the provocation, and
the command had received, he withdrew to
a more distant position, and at once that the
disgraceful affair was prevented, left the scene of strife
for the city.

The Mayor, his officers and men, deserve great
credit for their coolness and forbearance. They
were surrounded by cowardly ruffians, who
that their swords would only be used against
the citizens, and who were ready to run
down a misguided mob.
These are the facts of the case. We publish
them in order that exaggerated reports may not
receive credit.
It may perhaps be necessary to state, that the
dragoons had been exercising in the morning on
the Lafayette Course, and that they had their
breakfast, and from thence to see the sports of
the turf.

The U. S. Army.—The number of our nationa-
l forces is fully ex-
pected, is raised at 120 guns, eleven
companies, one at 54, fourteen at 44, two
at 28, eleven at 20, three at 18, six at 10; the re-
maining seven are under 10 guns. There are
30 captains in the navy, 40 masters command-
ant, 350 lieutenants, 42 surgeons, 34 pursers, 24
assistant surgeons, 42 pur-
sers, 9 chaplains, 191 passed midshipmen, 241
midshipmen, 27 sailing masters, 58 boatswains,
58 carpenters, and 24 sail-makers.
The Marine Corps comprises 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant
colonel, 4 majors, 13 captains, 12 first lieutenants
and 30 second do.

WISCONSIN.

A large meeting was held on the 26th of March, at Dubuque, to adopt measures for obtaining from Congress an appropriation for the survey and location of a rail-road from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river. The reasonableness of that is desirable that a road should be directed to the United States Land Mines, and thus a great chain of communication be extended from the great eastern points of the Union, across the Mississippi to the Missouri river; and perhaps at no remote day to the head of the steamboat navigation of the Missouri river. The third resolution passed by the meeting, we subjoin in accordance with the wish of those more immediately interested.

Resolved, That *the attention of the eastern press generally is hereby respectfully solicited to the subject of the great national importance of the connection between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, within our Territory, by means of a Rail-road to the United States Land Mines.*

Samuel Lount, who was one of the victims of the Canada insurrection, is said to have been a native of Pennsylvania. He died moving into Canada, married the daughter of Mr. Soles, an opulent farmer, who resided a few miles north of Toronto. He had a son and two or three daughters; his daughter has since died of extreme grief, she had visited her father in prison a short time before his execution.

George Arthur was solicited for an extension of mercy, he stated that he could not consistently with justice promote the exercise of the royal prerogative in the case of Lount and Matthews. It was however determined that the property of Lount should not be confiscated, but be given to his widow for the support of herself and children.

TREATY OF PEACE.

Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, has addressed some letters to Gen. Newton Cox, President of the Bank of the State of New York, assuring him that "the notes of specie paying banks at par when offered are now received for duties, and will be indefinitely continued to be." They are and will be paid out when acceptable to public creditors, and no accumulation of them beyond our current expenditures is contemplated, or can take place during the present or ensuing year."

Thus it appears that the Government is at length breaking out the wide branch. A few more demonstrations will go far to restoring confidence in the community, and improve the asset of the times. The late elections have operated.

The steamboat Sirius has arrived at N. York, from Cork, in a passage of 17 days. The weather was very stormy but the performance of the steamer was highly satisfactory, and more than their rapid increase in value. A liberal offer can be obtained, and it is believed no supply can intervene to prevent a successful speculation of capital and labor—the extremely favorable terms have been obtained payments of the land, but a small proportion of cash will be required at the outset. Individuals can come in according to means, taking one share or fifty.

One will be taken for the candidates for membership select, until a sufficient number are interested to organise and administer the affairs of the Company. See advertisement in other column.

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EXPEDITION.

ity prevails in the military
Maryland and vicinity, in
form part of the grand ex-
ed for restoring tranquil-
isces.
. F. E. Lock, is being
ratest expedition to convey
ed to be under the charge
and a guard of honor.
e on board the Hastings,
mmitted. The steamer
disposal of the governor,
delivered points of inspec-
ship of war could not ride
ed to sail on the 1st inst.
ill of next month, and the
ed to be under the charge
being fitted up in grand
ll chosen men. She
ll other vessels in point
0,037,135 francs, about $565,617.

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important.

It is said that many hearty capitalists intend to
ake advantage of the liberality of the new
s banking with heavy capital. Among
named are Prime, Ward & King of New
and Amasa Stone, merchant vessels, arose from
the practice of sailors carrying Spanish knives,
while engaged in the business of the ship,
ment was come to, that no seamen
should be employed, who did not sign articles
prohibiting the bringing knives or daggers on
board under any pretence whatever.

From the New Orleans Courier, April 14.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT.

A disgraceful riot took place yesterday, be-
tween a detachment of twelve or fifteen dra-
goons, and about four hundred of our orderly
populace. The dispute originated from a fist
fight between a dragoon and a citizen, which was
encouraged in pummelling each other by seve-
ral supernumerary white men. The fight of the
goons passing by and perceiving the fight—in
stead of arresting the combatants, as orderly Dr.
goons is a most unmercifull manner by his
more young and inexperienced associates—separate
from the fight, and commenced cutting with the
flat of their sabres, and unprovoked to right
ing of the danger of their companions, immedi-
diately separated to their sword, and attacked
the unarmed crowd. The mystery is now revea-
ling the originated the origin of the fracas.
but they would not be listened to—the greater
part of the dragoons were drunken—and seemed
were the riotors.
Capt. Andry, failing in his efforts to restore
peace, ordered his trumpeter to sound a retreat.
On the sounding of the last call of which the
provocation had been given, the dragoons were
ordered to dismount, and endeavored to rally
four of them were severely wounded. Not-
withstanding the cowardly conduct of the dra-
goons, the general behavior of the dragoons again rode
up to the paling behind which the rioters had
taken refuge, and charged, and rallied them to de-
sist, but in vain; and on their retreat they were
pelted with a shower of missiles, wounding
both men and horses.
The first gentlemanlically distinguished him-
self. Calling for his hat, in token of respect, he
approached the rioters, and endeavored to explain
the circumstances, which had occasioned the
mob, and on turning his horse to regain his
position, he received a blow on his head from a
brickbat, which nearly unhorsed him.
Colonel Davezac, who was also part of se-
veral of the dragoons, Capt. Andry had formed
the resolute battle array about thirty paces
distant from the mob, and immediately fronting
them. Fortunately, however, all efforts to bring
the rioters unawaring, and unwilling to shed
blood, notwithstanding the provocation, and
the command had received, he withdrew to
a more distant position, and at once that the
disgraceful affair was prevented, left the scene of strife
for the city.

The Mayor, his officers and men, deserve great
credit for their coolness and forbearance. They
were surrounded by cowardly ruffians, who
that their swords would only be used against
the citizens, and who were ready to run
down a misguided mob.
These are the facts of the case. We publish
them in order that exaggerated reports may not
receive credit.
It may perhaps be necessary to state, that the
dragoons had been exercising in the morning on
the Lafayette Course, and that they had their
breakfast, and from thence to see the sports of
the turf.

The U. S. Army.—The number of our nationa-
l forces is fully ex-
pected, is raised at 120 guns, eleven
companies, one at 54, fourteen at 44, two
at 28, eleven at 20, three at 18, six at 10; the re-
maining seven are under 10 guns. There are
30 captains in the navy, 40 masters command-
ant, 350 lieutenants, 42 surgeons, 34 pursers, 24
assistant surgeons, 42 pur-
sers, 9 chaplains, 191 passed midshipmen, 241
midshipmen, 27 sailing masters, 58 boatswains,
58 carpenters, and 24 sail-makers.
The Ma-
rine Corps comprises 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant
colonel, 4 majors, 13 captains, 12 first lieutenants
and 30 second do.

Washington Correspondence.

April 24th, 1838.

In my last I ventured an intimation that the Bill to prevent the circulation of the late U. States Bank notes might probably fail of passing the Senate. At that time the indications appeared to me to look strongly to such a result.—No one appeared disposed to speak at all after Mr. Grundy, and doubts of the Constitutional power of Congress to pass the Bill, were expressed by such men as Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Rives and Mr. King, and these doubts, when once expressed, appeared to affect several others on each side of the question. The vote appeared once on the very point of being taken in the midst of these doubts, and if it had been, I still think the Bill must have failed. The vote however was put off, though no one would speak one or one, till after a day or two of demurring Mr. Wall came on to his harrow in favor of the Bill. The strongest argument, giving the Government a kind of despotic power over every thing having a remote connexion with subjects really under their control, was one on which several friends of the Bill declared they could not rest the authority of Congress to pass the Bill. Now on this dilemma of great minds, fearing they could not do what they wished to do, what do you think came to their relief? Why Mr. Niles, nobody else, great Mr. Niles. He argued that Congress had the power to send up the Bank, and that it was not wound up till its notes ceased to be current. This quite satisfied me to see Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Rives sit at the feet of this Gamaliel. But to my eye, right from this source came up upon them like a flash, and showed the old monster Bank before them not yet half dead, not even dead ago—The fabled Hydra was nothing to compare to it. It was admitted on all sides and denied by none that Congress could not have had the power of punishing the officers of any other Bank, or any other individuals for issuing the notes of the late U. S. Bank, none excepted but Mr. Biddle, but Congress could not punish him then they could punish, because in them the old Bank still lived and had a being. Their pretence for either was not up of any power over the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania, to which law was extended the power of punishing only over individuals who were the instruments of executing that trust. Now this is not the case, and I am told on the other side, a quite a beautiful doctrine in the assumption and assertion of power. Congress restraining the power of others, has nothing to do with the restraints but merely with the instruments of the power. I remember that a doctrine analagous to this was asserted in the case of South Carolina, when it was asserted that this Government could not prevent by force the passage of the foreign State, but would merely hang up her agents and officers who were obeying her commands, as traitors to the United States. Now to this as it may, our great men here by the aid of Mr. Niles, have got over the difficulty, and the Bill is now in the hands of the Committee of the Bank of Pennsylvania, to which they have referred it for instructions. The Bill is now in the hands of the Committee of the Bank of Pennsylvania, to which they have referred it for instructions. The Bill is now in the hands of the Committee of the Bank of Pennsylvania, to which they have referred it for instructions.

In addition to this, it is before all others the point on the sideboard for the concentration and distribution of the trade of the New England States with the west and south, which, if it does not exceed, will be equal to that from any point in value and importance, the whole Republic with New York itself.

In respect to the trade of the Mississippi valley, the local position of New York city, if not fully equal, is but little inferior to other points on the seaboard; with however, the advantage that it possesses from the peculiarity of its position as above described, together with the preponderance it has already acquired in the trade and business of that country, there can be little doubt but with proper precautions and a liberal spirit of enterprise in respect to public improvements, it will preserve its ascendancy and continue as heretofore, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions which are making to divert business in other directions, to be the leading commercial emporium of the United States.

In this view, the city of New York may justly look forward to a point from which it will be required that continuous lines of rail roads should emanate, extending to points on the navigable waters of the Lakes, and the Mississippi valley. These points are Whitehall on Lake Champlain, Albany on the Hudson River, Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Erie on Lake Erie; and *Hartford* and *New Haven* on the navigable waters of Connecticut River. This latter place is situated twenty-five miles below Pittsburg, within the State of Pennsylvania. It is selected in preference to that more immediately on the river, in order to avoid the several lines which are brought into the concentration with the principal Western lines of communication and receivers.

Having given an abstract used by the friends of the Bill, as a kind of city of refuge, like those of ancient times, I will now proceed to state the objections.

It was gravely urged by several that it was not in the power of Congress to distribute a Bank that was constitutional or not, or whether or not it would apply to the trustees of the old Bank. Some thought it was necessary to apply to the Justice to determine. Now this is certainly very modest. The whole President's duty is the dispenser of the laws, like the tyrannical Sharra over the heads of the Israelites, made laws for themselves, lumbermen, or Congress, as it was in the days of Moses, or Peter, or Paul, in legislation, and leave the Judges to tell them whether or not they had been lucky enough to pass constitutional laws. Mr. Biddle of course needs no hint of this kind to aid him in testing the constitutionality of the proposed Act of Congress.

The Bill was opposed with much power by Mr. Prentiss and Mr. Preston. But Mr. Niles had made it triumphantly over all opposition. It was ordered to be engraved by 41 to 14. Mr. Rives voted against the engraving, but I do not believe I have hinted before, has not, like Mr. Talmadge, the fear of Loss in his composition. Mr. Buchanan, in a speech, alike like all his attempts, vindicated the Legislature of Pennsylvania from censure in having incorporated the new U. States Bank, to which it had given no compact power. He certainly, in legislation, and leave the Judges to tell them whether or not they had been lucky enough to pass constitutional laws. Mr. Biddle of course needs no hint of this kind to aid him in testing the constitutionality of the proposed Act of Congress.

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Mr. Clay, of Ky. who had heretofore been silent, in spite of various attempts to provoke him to speak, and who had been looked upon by many as a sort of Cassandra, who had predicted the ruin of the country if Congress had nothing to do, the only practical question before them, being that of the constitutionality of the measure. He insisted that if the Legislature of Pennsylvania had created the bank, the power must be in the Bill as described, they were bound to put it down by the very power which had called it into being, and if they did not do so they must accordingly be responsible for the consequences. Mr. Clay also argued, at some length, against the constitutionality of the Bill, and in favor of the Bill. But for one, I have not been at all astonished with the clearness or force of the Bill, though I have been equal to still distrusting for something from such a man as Clay, and I am sorry to say that my distrust has been humbled. The bill was passed by a vote of 27 to 25. Mr. Clay and Mr. Rives voted for it, but in vain; and on their retreat they were pelted with a shower of missiles, wounding both men and horses.

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LAKE ERIE
PARTS N.Y.
Cleveland Grand River Rail Road
Cincinnati Rail Road
Columbus Rail Road
Zanesville Rail Road
Wheeling Rail Road
Cumberland Rail Road
Baltimore Rail Road
Washington Rail Road
Philadelphia Rail Road
Pittsburg Rail Road
Erie Canal
Ohio Canal
Pennsylvania Canal
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal
Delaware & Raritan Canal
Chesapeake & Delaware Canal
Portsmouth
Cincinnati
Columbus
Zanesville
Wheeling
Pittsburg
Erie
Buffalo
Albany
Hartford
New Haven
Philadelphia
Baltimore
Washington
Cumberland
Harrisburg
Portland
Boston
Providence
New York
Trenton
Wilmington
Annapolis
Richmond
Norfolk
Petersburg
Raleigh
Charleston
Augusta
Savannah
Milledgeville
Columbia
Montgomery
Tuscaloosa
Mobile
New Orleans
Natchez
Jackson
Vicksburg
Nashville
Frankfort
Louisville
Lexington

The Olio.

Variety's the Spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

SPRING.

Then did I gather, with a keen delight,
All changes of the season, and their signs:
Then did I speed forth, at the first glad sight
Of the coy springtide's spring but sickly moon
Out for a day—then gone—and then more bright
Comes laughing forth, like a gay inan that loses
A dark hair with a few that shame its locks,
And scatters hopes and doubts, and sadness and losses,
by turns.

On a sweet, shining morning then sent out,
It seem'd wrist-nine was made for, to look round
And trace the hid brook, that, with clamorous hum,
Over hidden stones, through banks bending, wound
Through glens, with wild it nine nature's tal ocean:
Where not a leaf or green blade yet was found
Springing to hide the red hem of the sun,
And hemlock's broken stems, and rusting rank grasses.

But hoar catkins, and the lovering buds
Of the fresh willow, trumpet's "spring assuring;"
And he thrushes both filling from the woods,
While their rich notes were mixing, not the rippling
Of a new waken'd sea that plays'd; and the brook
Of ever dancing gems, again consoning,
In pleasant mockery, their bright sparkling:
And the gems reveling in the red storm of the sun
All these were tell-tales of for brighter hours,
That bid birds, and signs to me were very:
The breaking forth of open things, and of flowers
From the earth's bosom; from bank and quicken-ing copse
Dews, buds, and blossoms; and no w and not lo-ng!
Fragrant and fresh, and no w a sweet bird's lay,
Sending abroad, from its deep nest, a gush
To every living heart a gaiety welcoming.

Mortal.

The matrimonial blacksmith of Gretna Green, having bound an old lady and a youth of seventy-and'd low in the silken bonds of wedlock, observed to a friend, "I have just tied a *withered stick* and a green *twig* together with a cutcord."

Some years ago, a case was sent to an eminent lawyer for his opinion. The case stated was of the most preposterous and unpossible-ble that ever occurred to the mind of man, and amounted to the asking, whether, under such circumstances, an action would lie? He took ten pen and wrote "Yes, if the witnesses will be too, but not otherwise."

Lord B——, who sports a ferocious pair o whiskers, meeting Mr. Harris, in Dublin, the latter said, "When do you mean to place your whiskers on the peace establishment?" "When you place your tongue on the *real list*?"

Lord Erskine, being counsel for the plaintiff in an action for the infringement of a patent for buckles, expatiated with his usual eloquence on the improvement made on this manufacture. "What," said he, taking out his own buckle and exhibiting it to the court, "what would my ancestors say, where they to see only did several grates, and see me with such an ornament to this?" They would be surprised, I dare say, observed Mr. Mingay, "to see you with either *shoe or stocking*."

Connubial Carte and Tierce.—A few nights ago the good people of H-rcastle were surprised by the following announcement at the bellman:—Mr. J. wishes to inform the public he will not be answerable for any debt or debts his wife Marianna J. may contract after this public notice." As soon as possible afterwards the bellman was again sent out with the following:—Mrs. J. begs to inform the public, she never has, nor ever intends, to contract any debt on her husband's credit, well knowing it standeth on no slender a foundation."

Ingenuity of the Spider.—The following anecdote concerning this curious insect is introduced, by Mr. Mudge, in his *Treatise on the Culture of the Dyppis and Fear* :—I have frequently placed a spider on a small upright stick, whose base was surrounded by water, to observe its most singular mode of escape. After having discovered that the ordinary means of retreat were cut off, it ascends the point of the stick and standing nearly on its head, darts its web which the wind readily carries to some contiguous object. Along this the aggrieved spec-ei-et fects his escape, not, however, till it has previously ascertained, by several exertions of its whole strength, that its web is properly attached to the opposite end.

New Mode of Despatching the Post Office.—The name of Macdonald, whose good fare had gone into Yorkshire on a visit to her friends, made the following simple arrangement with the as to the mode of communicating intelligence without incurring postage. If he was well, he was to send her a newspaper, addressed "Miss Mack inzeard," and if otherwise, "Mrs. Mackinzie," in which latter case she was to return without a moment's delay.

Madame Tereza, a lady of erudition and discernment, gave to Marmontel, when he was young man, a pocket advice with respect to the management of authorship, which ought to be perpetual lesson to all writers by profession.

"Secure yourself," said she, "a livelihood independent of literary successes; and put into the lottery only the overplus of your revenue for which him who depends only on his pen—nothing more casual. The man who makes shoes, is sure of his wages; but the man who writes a book is never sure of any thing."

There is a fact related of the late Admiral Sir Samuel Cornish, which may be put in a comparison with any thing recorded by the ancients of Leonidas Truenone, Captain Crowe, or Bob Bowling. Samuel, like most of the great British seaman of old, rose entirely by his merit, from a low life to very high command in the navy, and as his abilities as an admiral were undoubted, so his exploits as a soldier were of a very hearty steader. At the surrender of Manilla in 1762, his colleague, Captain Backhouse, was chosen after Sir William Draper, and who was one of the most accomplished scholars of his age, applauded himself highly on his literary attainments as carried on all his negociations, relative to the Ransom of the city, in the Latin language to the Spanish archbishop. On the masterly expression of the payment of the ransom, Admiral Cornish who, like Truenone, could not write Latin or any other foreign tongue, interrupted that the whole failure was to be ascribed to the negotiation being carried on in the antiquated jargon, declared and confirmed it with a forcated oath, that he never would accept a command again with any man who understood Latin."

Duelling Anecdotes.—The American Magazine has a chapter on duelling in which the following anecdotes are related:

Lord Brudenell ran away with a married lady who was afterwards divorced, and he married her, but not receiving to be expected, a challenge from her husband; he wrote him a note as follows: "Sir—Having done you the greatest injury that one man can do another, I think it incumbent upon me to offer you the reparation which one gentleman owes to another in such circumstances." The reply was this: "My Lord, in taking off my hands a woman who has proved herself a worthless character, you have done the greatest favor that one man can do another; and I think it incumbent upon me to offer you the acknowledgements which one gentleman owes to another in such circumstances."

The once notorious Baron Von Hoffman lost a letter of introduction to Mr. Jerome R——, who declined to take his word as proof of his rank and did not invite him to dinner. The Baron sent him a challenge, which the mild lad unceremoniously at the door. Mrs. R—— opened it and immediately replied to it as follows: Sir, Your note is received. My husband will not have any thing to do with you under any circumstances; and whenever you produce official proof that you have been half-disclosed more than Prince Rupert, you say, I will fight you a duel."

Mary R——.

Curious River.—In the province of Andalusia, in Spain, there is a river which has most extraordinary and singular qualities. It rises in the Sierra Morena mountains, emerges from the cliff into the Mediterranean near the town of Honiba, and is named "the tinto," from the tinge of its waters, which are so yellow as to look, hardening the sand and petrifying if it is most extraordinary manner. It is impossible to live in it and rear upon another, they both become in a year's time perfectly petrified and unintelligible. All the plants on the banks of the river are withered by its waters as soon as they touch them, as are also the roots of trees which it dies of the same hue as itself. No kind of vermin or reptile can live in its water reaches, nor any fish live in its stream. When given to cattle to drink it kills worms in them; but, to general, no animal will drink of it, except goats, whose ill, nevertheless, has an excellent flavour. These singular properties continue till other rivers run into it and alter its nature; for when it passes by Nerbla, it is the different from other rivers, and falls into the Mediterranean six leagues lower down, at the town of Honiba, where it is two leagues broad, and admits of large vessels which come up the river as high as that Juan del Puerto, three leagues above Honiba.

ANCIENT INSTITUTIONS.

HORSE-RACING.

The custom of horse-racing commends as high as the heroic ages, and although the history of that period is blended with fable, yet the manners may, in a great degree, be learned from the poems of Homer, in whose writings there are frequent allusions to this sport; but the chief accusers of the manners in which it was conducted, are to be found in the histories that have been transmitted to us of the Olympic games. There were four solemnities celebrated at the age of Lycurgus, at which epochs Iolaitus, a supposed descendant of Hercules, succeeded to the throne of Elis, finding the country harrassed by the hostile incursions of more powerful states, and being conscious of his inability to defend so considerable a territory by arms, he conceived the idea of protecting it by the shield of religion, with this view he obtained an oracle from Delphi, assuring that the Olympic games, which had been occasionally celebrated at a former period, should be revived in the age of Lycurgus, at which epoch